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Wittenscopily in over all protestenal suits on the city. Specially in wingers and discussed the city for of thissess accurately Exect of the circ for out, televous neverment a breef to the to the black, residence 226 South South Prints Prints, Salina, Russian. R W BLAIR.

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SALINA, KANSAS. REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

# aline Countr

VOL. XIX.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE A, 1889.

ONE YEAR.

The Scope and Purpose of the Institution —A Model Building and Delightful Surroundings - The Pride of Saltun -- A Grand Puture.

As the traveler approaches Salina from the east over either one of the four great lines of rail which parallel each other by a few feet apart for twenty-five niles, he sees rising off to the northwest a structure of marvious beauty, which has all the grace and enchanting attraction of a palatial villa, and none of the architectural defects of the usual educational building. And yet from its massive ness and general contour it is designated in the thoughts at once as an institution of learning. With its lovely surroundings, a prettier pastoral scene could not be pictured. In the background is beheld a charming grove, through which the murmuring waters of a stream are the murmuring waters of a stream are winding. In the surrounding landscape are beheld all the beauties that nature in her most generous mood can furnish. Building, meadow, wood and stream, with all their levely surroundings, are part and parcel of

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY, the only institution for the education of boys yet erected under the auspices of the Episcopal church in Kansas. Lovely as are the natural surroundings of this institution, the moral and social air of the community in which it is established is fully as attractive. Salina is reputed the most beautiful city. In Kansas, and that most beautiful city in Kansas, and that repute seems to be well justified. Pos-sessing a population of 10,000, and with all the bustle and activity of a typical western city, the absence of the rowdy slement is apparent in a marked degree. It is the common observation of all visi-tors that it has never been their pleasure to see the objectionable features of wide awake, progressive town so fully removed as in Salina As a consequence there is gathered and is still gathering in this beautiful city of elegant homes, tree-embowered streets, and boulevard-like avenues a population of the best type with a trend to culture and the highest branches of education. This is fully evidenesd in the spiendid public schools of the city, in the three institutions of learning in the very faces of the citizens as they walk the streets. With all these invorting surroundings and multiplied wifts for the cause of culture and learn ing, is it surprising that St. John's Mill-tary Academy, founded only one year ago, is taking rapid strides toward the front rank of the best institutions of the

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE at its history may not be out of place in this article. A little over two years ago it was announced that the Episcopul Diocese of Kansas had decided to estab-Diocese of Kansas had decided to establish a boy's septool at some point in Kansas. Rev. J. A Antrim, then rector of Christ's church of Salina, immediately broached the subject to several Salina gentlemen, and it was decided with the boarding to care for his own bed, and briefly told. In 1870 we consumed several salina gentlemen, and it was decided with politics, gentlemen, and it was decided with unanimity that Salina should make a lide for the institution. Mr. Autrim was a member of the locating committee and his loyalty to Salina, of course induced

purchasers receiving the lots at a public drawing. The plan worked admirably. By the persistent and never-ceasing ad-vocacy of the projectors of the institution, it was blown into life with A GROWTH WHICH SURPRISED

everybody. The necessary amount was soon pledged, the location was made. Mr Hugh King was employed as architect, and the handsome building which spans Santa Fe Avenue on the north, stands as a monument to his architectual skill as a monument to his architectual skill and taste a building that is not sur-passed for harmony in all its parts and in satisfaction to the eye by any building in Kansas. The name of the architect and the 'early fathers' of the project ahould be inscribed to gether in endur-ing letters upon a tablet in or about the building at some point.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING (Vail Hall) is certainly not out of place here, and we give it herewith: The archi-tecture is strictly gothic, the building is of Milwaukee brick, elaborately trimmed with white and red stone, the gables furwith white and red stone, the gables furnished with chequared stone. The front vestibule is laid with tile flooring. There are balconies for each story of the front entrance. The dimensions of the building are 116x68 feet, and the greatest height is 107 feet. In the basement is a boiler room, coal room, four cellurs, and water closets. On the first floor is a laundry, kitchen, dining room, storeroom, three bed rooms, pantry and several closets. There are seven outside entrances with doors swinging out. There are one flight of stairs eight feet wide, from basement to attie, and two other are one mgnt of stairs eight teet wide, from basement to attic, and two other flights four feet wide. The second floor contains a parlor, coming at the circular end, 18x24 feet; a library and reception room, 20x29 feet; a study, 21x27; main hall is 20x60 feet; three recitation rooms, 17x17 feet each; office 14x15 feet; store room, 14x15 with two closets; room for wash-bowls and water closets. The third wash-bowls and water closets. The third floor contains a laboratory 20x24 feet; bed room for matron, with closets; rector's room. 22x15; room for wash bowls and closets; 23 slips in dormitory area, and two professors' rooms, with closets. The fourth contains the chapel, 36x50 feet and 28 feet high, with open ceiling and lighted by cathedral glass; 28 slips in dormitory area, and two bed rooms for professors. The building has accommodations for 75 pupils.

professors. The building has accommodations for 75 pupils.

Now, with all these comforts for the physical being of the pupil, we may digress and look after the provisions for his mental and spiritual condition. THE PLAN OF THIS SCHOOL

patterns after the great Episcopal boy's school at Faribault, Minnesota. In fact, we believe it is the design of the able and accomplished Assistant Bishop Thomas, whose whole soul is enlisted in the welfare and success of St. John's, to make it equal, if not surpass, the Faribault institution. We believe we know what we are talking about when we aver that Bishop Thomas proposes making St. Johns the cap-sheaf of a life of noble work, as the venerable and beloved Bishop Vail has of Bethany College at Topeka. Towards accomplishing the Bishop's great work the foundations seem to have been solidly laid by the employment of

CAPABLE INSTRUCTORS.

some of whom we may mention:

Charles W. Clinton, A. M., Head Master and Professor of Mathematics, was for eleven years a professor in the Paribault school and is well acquainted with all its methods—a valuable head indeed.

Capt. W. H. Miller, U. S. A., professor of Military Science and Tactics, served first in an indiana 3-months regiment during the rebellion, and afterwards enered the 48th Indiana regiment, in which the rose to the rank of Colonel. At the close of the war he became an officer in the regular army. He has recently retired from active service on half-pay, suffering from the wounds and privations of galiant service. He is a splendid drill-master and disciplinarian.

Rev. H. H. Morrill, A. B., Chaplain and Professor of Ancient Languages, is a graduate of Harvard University, and an accomplished scholar.

In the center of the richest agricultural country in the union, and in the metals tates and territories, and to ignore it will be fatal to Hepublican between the hallowed associations of homelife. The school is really a large family circle, and is in that respect are inestimable. The boarding Caleta attend divine service each Sunday morning at Christ's chapel, of which Rev. E. P. Chittenden, a cultured, accomplished sermonizer and speaker, is rector, as Grand Further of Colonel. At the citizens of Salina have great faith in this school. They fully believe the time is coming when its pupils will be numbered by the several hundredny. It is a soverign specific, and thousand of the fair sex bless the day spread and it shall be to Kansas what further in the center of the richest agricultural country in the union, and in the method to ignore it will be fatal to Hepublican hallowed to incoming and to incoming can held to ignore it will be fatal to Hepublican hallowed to incoming and its in discoming and its indicate and its indicate and its in the cause of the carries of an indicate an indicate an indicate an indicate an incoming and the incoming; sew buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake up your

St John's Military Academy.

as also to fill the chair assigned to him and well-wishers. The futition fees are at St. John's,

The faculty throughout is composed of the very best material, and each member is an enthusiast in his line of in
NONDERFY, CHONTH IN.

as also to fill the chair assigned to him and well-wishers. The tuition fees are given berewith:

TUTTION, including board, washing, (one dozen) fuel, etc., per annum... \$300.00 one-half payable Sept. 12, 1889, one-

THE MANNER OF GOVERNMENT THE MANNER OF GOVERNRENT
In the school can be no better, no more
briefly described, than in those words recently published in a school circular:

"The laws which control the school are
based upon the principal of stimulating
self-reliance and stability of character
among the Cadets. Hence, whilst they
are under careful supervision in all their
movements, they are allowed such freedom of action as will tend to etrengthen
their manliness, and lay good foundation
for useful citizens in the future.

"Under certain restrictions they are
a 'law unto themselves,' and it is believed they are proving worthy of the
confidence reposed in them."

NOT SIMPLY A MILITARY SCHOOL.

NOT SIMPLY A MILITARY SCHOOL While the military department is a very important feature in the school course, it must not be understood that St. John's is intended to be a sort of an-St. John's is intended to be a sort of annex to West Point, or may other government military institute. It is not the design to educate for the profession of arms. It is the purpose to take those features of a military school which are so important in training for all avocations in life. Success in any calling is based first of all upon good health; and the exercise given in a military training helps to furnish that. System is another important part in all business life. Promptitude, regular habits, obedience to superiors all these are important parts in achieving success. And all to superiors—all these are important parts in achieving success. And all these the military drill inculcates. During the comparatively short time the school has been running, the erect, graceful, easy carriages of the cadets have been very observable. Boys who were formerly inclined to be round shouldered, and slip-shod in their movements have of a sudden developed into graceful little gentlemen, with the movement and gait of the most accomplished men of society.

THE GRACES OF LIFE are by no means unimportant in the ed-ucation of boys, and all these are taught at St. John's. The routine of daily work is of a military nature. Cadet officers are appointed by the commandant, with the approval of the head-master. To reach this promotion the Cadet must be an exemplary pupil, distinguished for his correct habits and amenability to the prevalent discipline.

THE PRIZE OF EXCELLENT DEPORTMENT The Cadet officers are detailed in rotation as officer of the day, and to him is entrusted the responsible charge of en-forcing the prescribed disripline, and looking after the daily routine of school work. To the head-master the officer makes his report, and upon this report the latter advises and administers such the latter advises and administers such corrective government and discipline as may be needed. It is within the power of each Cadet to hold this responsible place, and it is a prize which he natural-ly takes great pride in striving for. The barracks, and the slips thereof in which

eep his alcove in order. THE GREATEST CLEANLINESS is required. A late inspection of this department discloses everything in the est pessible order, with a neather cleanliness that the most skillful house wife can well envy. An inspection oft repeated by the critical commandant ensures all this. Each Cadet is assigned to a certain number of alcoves, in which "district" he also occupies an alcove, and is 'held responsible for its regulation in accordance with the rules of discipline

ation to the visitor that · ST. JOHN'S IS NOT A COLLEGE.

Its especial mission is to give a thorough business course, and prepare the Cadet for college. In addition to the preparatory course, there are three courses of study, viz: Scientific course, Classical course.

To give an idea of what progress the student has made when he is fluishing his course, it is well to give the studies taken up the last term, as follows:

Trigonometry, General Review of Mathematics Cicero's Orations,

Latin Literature, Odyssey, 3 books, Moods and Tenses, Greek Literature,

The Cadets are arrayed in a beautiful uniform of West Point regulation cloth and are each furnished with a Cadet rifle and proper acconterments. Two field pieces have also been furnished by the

THE BEAUTIFUL CAMPUS. The Campus contains forty acres, including the delightful natural grove, (Thomas Park) just northwest of Vail Hall. In this campus ten acres of beautiful ground are set aside for parades and drill. About six hundred trees have recently been set out on that part of the driff. About six hundred trees have re-cently been set out on that part of the campus immediately surrounding the building, which in the near future will furnish most ample shade. These trees line serpentine walks and plats inid out under the skillful eye of a landscape gardener. In front of the building a basin has been prepared for choice aquatic plants, in the midst of which a fine fountain will send forth its cooling sprays.

sprays.

Thomas Park is even now in its natural state a delightful resort for the Cadets; and when the hand of improvement (as designed) has added ten-fold attraction to the shady bowers and sylvan beauties, the Cadet will certainly be floated back in mind to the shady avenues of the Academy at Athens.

We have previously referred to the internal arrangement of the building, but we cannot speak in too high terms of its adaptation to the weifare and convenience of the pupil. It possesses thorough ventilation, heated by the most perfect system of steam apparatus, and will ere long be lighted by electricity. For those who board in the institution, a good table is provided, which has as yet in no instance given dissatisfaction. The parfor and reception rooms are weil furnished. A reading-room weil supplied with newspapers and current periodical literature, is provided, also the nucleus of a good library has been formed. Mrs. H. H. Morrill, herself possessed of a marvelously dise and cultured voice, with her husband Rev. H. H. Morrill, instruct the pupils in voice culture and instrumental music, both having been instructors in music at Bethany College, Topeka. The members of the faculty with one exception, reside in the building, and thus the Cadet is hourly surrounded by the refining and elevating influence imparted by the instructors, and with many of the hallowed associations of homelife. The school is really a large family circle, and its advantages in that respect are inestimable. The boarding Cadets attend divine service each Sunday morning at Christ's Church in the city, a very pretty chapel, of which Rev. R. P. Chittenden, a cultured, accomplished sermonizer and speaker, is rector,

TUTTION, including board, washing, (one dozen) fuel, etc., per annum....\$300.00 one-half payable Sept. 12, 1889, one-half payable Jan. 8, 1890.

Day pupils, per annum...... Payable same as above. Music (vocal and instrumental) 12 les-

WARNING FOR THE ADMINISTRA'-

There is altogether too much timidity on the part of Republicans in discussing the probable results of the fall elections in the territories. Especially is this the case when reference is made to the political outlook in Montana and Washington Territory. There is no need for this if the administration will promptly and vigorously carry into effect the promises so repeatedly made during the presidential canvass to adequately protect all American industries manufacturing, agricultural and mising. There is just now coming to the front a question which will take no inconsiderable part in the next political canvass to be made in Colorado, Utah, Washington Territory, Idaho, Nevada, Montana and the mineral districts of the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is a question which vitally affects these localities, touches the wages and employment of 60,000 miners and lies at the bottom of the prosperity of large regions of sountry where Republican votes must come from if we hope to strengthen the party in these new political factors of our body politic.

The administration has it in its power to the up Montana, Washing-

The administration has it in its power to tie up Montana, Washing-ton and South Dakota absolutely to ton and South Dakota absolutely to the Republican standard, or it can by fimidity and procrastination foilow in the footsteps of the late administration and throw away the opportunity. The principal occupa-tion in a majority of these far wes-tern states and territories is mining, and it is safe to say that they are all largely interested in maintaining a judicious protective tariff on the products of the mines and in sustainresources of the mines and in sustaining a policy which will develop the resources of this part of our vast domain. Of all these minerals the lead ores are probably the most important. Of the \$105,000,000 of prec-

ious metals produced last year, 40 per cent came from lead ore. And yet this industry is in danger. Not because there is no tariffon lead ore, ecause the duty is one and a half cents per pound on ore and two cents per pound on lead. It is in danger because under a Democratic administration a monstrous custom house fraud has been permitted which, if continued, will soon close 50,000 tons of lead and duced less than 18,000 tons.

proprice per ton was \$143. Under a protective tariff the consumption uas increased to 165,000 tons, and of this we now produce 145,000 tons. Price of lead, \$90 per ton. Result: The tariff is not a tax and the development of native resources is beneicial to the country.

In 1884, owing to the building of Mexican railroads, it was discovered that the duty on lead could be evaded by mixing silver ores with lead ores, so that the component part of greatest value was silver, and in this way about four parts of silver in this way about four parts of silver will bring into the country free of duty 1,000 pounds of lead. At first these fraudulent importations were small, only aggregating 1,815 tons for El Paso, the oblef point of im-port in 1884; in 1885, 8,403 tons; in 1886, 22,045 tons; in 1887, 44,773 tons, and this year probably over 100,000 tons. It is estimated that by this fraudulent mixing of ores, so that the silver ore represents the greater value, an amount of lead represent-ing one-third of our total product now comes in free. The matter was presented to President Cleveland presented to President Cleveland more than a year ago by committees representing the mining interests of the territories. A Democratic administration refused to recognize the justice of this appeal, and as a result the Republicans carried Idaho, Montana and Washington Territory and belped to pile up the Oregon majority.

Oregon majority. The American ore products, represented by C. W. Bennett and W. G. Van Horne of Utah and Thomas H. Carter, delegate from Montana, and other experts and representative men, have this week laid their case before Mr. Tichenor of the treasury department. men, have this week laid their case before Mr. Tichenor of the treasury department with great ability. Secretary Windon should lose no time in deciding this question on the side of justice and right, and in accordance with the intent of the law. Lead ore and lead are dutiable by act of congress, and any fraudulent method to evade the duty can and should be stopped by the department intrusted with the administration of the law. The miners of the Territories say it is merely a question of wages. Over 90 per cent at the cost of the product goes for labor, implements and machinery. The Mexican miners are paid from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per day. The American miners from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to the consumer, the development of American resources instead of resources of foreign countries, employment of American labor at living wages instead of foreign labor at low wages. It is just and right that these miners should be protected, and to that end the Treasury Department will act wisely if, without delay, it decides that the duty of \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent per pound fixed for lead ore must be collected on all lead ores imported, notwithstanding the fact that they may contain silver value exceeding the value of the lead.

Unless this is done the Republican party will be beaten next fall in

Unless this is done the Republican party will be beaten next fail in more than one of these new Territories, and the defeat will be directly traceable to the shorteightedness of the treasury department.

The question of lead ore is of vast importance, both as an economical and politicial factor, in the western mineral states and territories, and to ignore it will be fatal to Republican hopes.

PERRETLYANIA'S AWFUL FLOOD.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—The most appalling disaster in the history of the country has befallen the valley of the Conemaugh. A sudden freshet in the North Fork river, probably due to a waterspout, caused the breaking at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon of the great South Fork reservoir, the largest tank in the country, covering an area of one square mile and having twelty feet of water in it. The banks of the Conemaugh quickly overflowed for miles and deluged the whole country. The course of the current from the broken dam at the foot of the lake to Johnstown is almost eighteen miles, the water passing through a narrow "V" shaped valley. Four miles below the dam lay the town of South Fork, containing 2,000 inhabitants. It is reported that four-fifths of the town is swept away, though no definite news has yet been received from there. Four miles further down the Conemaugh was the town of Min-PENNSTLVANIA'S AWFUL PLOOD.

Conemaugh was the town of Mineral Point. It had 800 inhabitants, nine-tenths of the houses being on a flat close to the river. It is believed at this time that the loss of life there was very heavy. Six miles farther down was the town of Conemaugh, and here alone was there a topographical possibility of the spreading of the flood and the breaking of its force. It contained 2,500 inhabitants, and must be almost wholly destroyed. Woodvale, with 2,000 people, lay a mile below Cone-mangh in the flat, and one mile further down was Johnstown and its cluster of sister towns, Cambria City and Conemangborough, with a population of 30,000. On made ground and stretched along right at the river's edge were the immense iron works of the Cambria Iron and

steel company, who have \$5,000,000 invested in their plant. Throughout the valley houses were completely engulfed or carried along by the mighty torrent. At an early hour this morning the loss of life can not be estimated. The most conservative reports place it at several hun-dred, while many believe it will reach fully 1,500. reach fully 1,500.

A telephone report from near Johnstown, at 8 o'clock this morning, states that but 230 houses are left standing in the city and fully 3,000 lives are lost. The water has reached forty-two feet on Main street. The Pennsylvania railroad is washed out for thirteen miles near Johnstown and has several land slides east which cannot be opened for several days. The Bur-

a number of places. The telegraph wires will be up long before the railroads will be opened. The reservoir or dam at South Fork was an immense body of water formerly used as a water supply for the old Pennsylvania canal. It has been owned for several years by a number of wealthy Pittsburg gen-tlemen, who used it as a fishing ground.

opened for several days, The Bur-lington & Ohio is also washed out in

Johnstown reported to Ligonier 5,000 houses were destroyed and half the people in the city lost. The Pennsylvania Central railroad track was washed away for a distance of II miles.

A special to the Leader from Greensburg, Pa., says: At 10 o'clock this morning 100 bodies of victims of the flood are lying at Ninevel station awaiting identification. Only 100 houses remain standing in the city of Johnstown and the water at this writing is 30 feet deep Main street. The waters which overwhelmed

this town yesterday carrying death to hundreds and misery to thousands are subsiding rapidly, but as yet it is impossible to obtain anything like exact information concerning the extent of the disaster that has visited this city and the district surrounding it. It is no exageration to may that there are mourners in every family. Thousands are missing; it is certain that hundreds have is on ost and while many of those who are now missing and who are mourned as dead have doubtless been saved. The final death roll will be beyond doubt of arpailing length. It is impossible to describe briefly the suddenness with which the disaster came. A warping sound was heard at Conemaugh, a few minutes before the rush of water came, but it was attributed to some meteorolog-ical disturbance, and no trouble was borrowed because of things unseen As the low, rumbling noise increases in volume, however, and came nearer, a suspicion of danger began to force itself upon the bravest, which was increased to a certainty a few minutes later, when with a rush the mighty stream spread out in width, and then there was no time to do anything to save themselves.

Many unfortunates were whirled into the midst of the stream before they could turn around. Men, women and children were struggling in the stream, and it is thought that many of them never reached Johnstown, only a mile or two below.

At Johnstown a similar scene was enacted, only on a much larger scale, as the population is greater and the sweeping whirlpool rushed into a denser mass of humanity. The imagination of the reader can better depict the speciacle than the pen of a writer can give it. It was a twilight of terror and the gathering shade of evening closed in on a panorama of horrors that has a few parallels in the history of casualties. Rescue—even thought of such a thing—was madness, and the agony of the struggling, drowning victims found its response in the bosoms of those who stood wringing their hands in helpless horror in view of their friends. Now the waters would wash against one side of the mountain and then to the other side, carrying with them their human At Johnstown a similar scene was mountain and then to the other side, carrying with them their human freight, and this diverson enabled those on the banks to rescue many. It will be found that on this account many will be returned to their homes and friends who are now accounted lost. The list of the dead is therefore a matter of conjecture and will not be definitely known before to-morrow. Searchers are out everywhere, from Johnstown to Blairsville.

Colorado and Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, have become famous as pleasure and health resorts. As the "heated term" approaches, many people are preparing for a summer tour to the mountains. They should keep in mind that the Sants Fe Route has double daily train service, with through Pullman Sleepers, to all western points. Round-trip tourist tickets, at reduced rates, to Deuver, Colorade Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad and Las Vegas Hot Springs are now on sale at all coupon ticket offices. For further information, call on or address.

G. H. ANTHONY, Agent,
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A TERRIBLE STORT. with a Platel at His Head, Tells of His Advotures.

San Francisco Chronicle; John F. Burria' presence of mind pushed death to the wall, and saved the life of himself, of Dr. Hadden, and of Mrs. Henry Wiebold on Friday night. They were all in the power of a madman—one with that most dangerous mission, the offering of his fellow man on the sacrificial

Mr. Burris was attorney for Mrs. Wiebeld in her suit for divorce against her husband. Cruelty and insanity were the allegations. The lawyer, accompanied by Dr. Hadden, went to Agnew's Station, the residence of his client, where he was destined to spend a night of such terror as few men would have lived through.

When the visitors reached the house they were informed by Mrs. Weibold that her husband was in one Weibold that her husband was in one of his dangerous moods, and that her life was in danger. The insane man had a revolver, with which he had threatened to shoot her if she left his presence. Even as the woman spoke, the lunatic entered the room, and in his hand was the weapon his wife feared so much. He appeared surprised to see two gentlemen there, but recovered himself and anoke in a quiet manner, asking spoke in a quiet manner, a-king them how they were.

Mr. Burris answered him saying he hoped they would not disturb

"No, you don't" said Weibold;
"I expected you. I have to kill you,
and you came to be killed." As he spoke he advanced towards the lawyer, with the pistol aimed at his head. He seemed terribly in earnest, and the story his wife had told, and his presence in the room so unnerved Dr. Hadden that he sank to the floor in a faint.

Mr. Burris knew there was no time or room for expostulation. In the matter of strength the madman towered over him like a Hercules. Unarmed the lawyer could not cope with Weibold, and even had he had a weapon there was no time to draw

' Better hear this story before you kill me," said Mr. Burris, as if getting killed were a matter of such ordinary, everyday occurrence that five or ten minutes would not make much difference to the parties to the

tragedy. "What is it?" asked Weibold, watching his intended victim close-

Burris had no room for a story in his mind when he blurted out the remark. His thoughts were filled with consideration of the desperate position he was in. But the man's question areased him, and with what calmuss he could command what calmuss he could command he began the recital of a funny tale. The conditions were not favorable to the happy telling of a humorous story. A man is not given to hilatity on the edge of the grave. The hearer, when one's audience is a madman, may fail to see the point, or hear the heart the street has or he may have heard the story be-fore, and the flash of the pistol in his hand may light the entertainer through the dark valley. As Mr. Burris continued, Weibold retreated to a chair and sat down, but his eyes followed every movement of the attorney and his revolver never lost its point-blank aim at Burris' head. Embellish the story as he might, tell it with what skill for killing time he could, it had to come to an end at last. But it was received with commendation.

"Good," said the lunatie; "fine. I have heard worse, and now I have He again advanced on Burris, who

of his forefluger on the trigger. his arm bend with the tension "Let me tell you one of my adventures in the jungle after an ele-phant," remarked Mr. Burris, quietly. "I had it printed, but it may be new to you."

Weibold said he would listen, and again took his seat. There was a scene for a painter. The lawyer, talking over the trivial matters of the day, talking to such purpose and for such an object as had never before called out his power of eloquence. It was a plea for life; rather a demurrer against the taking of it, and it was argued for hours. The madman sat with his hours. The madman sat with his eyes fixed on the speaker, quiet, impassive, earnest, beguiled for the moment from the accomplishment of his work, but never losing sight of it; his cocked revolver firmly grasped in the hand that pointed it at his victim's head. On the floor lay Dr. Hadden, unconscious of the scene. Mrs. Weibold had fled.

So hour after hour passed, and Burris passed with the time from place to place, now hunting "roque" elephants in the jungles of Africa, now spearing the walrus in the frozen north, harpooning the whale as he slept on the valleys of the waters, chasing the bull buffato across the plains, or encountering the grizzly bear on the mountain across the plains, or encountering the grizzly bear on the mountain side, the night passed away; the madman's comments were short: "Good; go on; another." The morning light shone through the trees now, although it was only 8 o'clock in the evening when this

o'clock in the evening when this queer duel of wit against pistol began. Story after story was told, and Burris was almost exhausted.

He began on a tale he had told before; it flowed naturally, and it had its effect. Weibold began to nod; his eyes closed, but opened instantly, and were fixed on Burris along the line of the revolver. But again he nodded; his head sunk down; gradually the pistol arm weakened; the fingers relaxed their hold, and with a bound the lawyer jumped to his side and the weapon hold, and with a bound the lawyer jumped to his side and the weapon was secured. Welbold did not stir, and Hadden, who had recovered consciousness but dared not cause a sound, arose to his feet and helped his friend to the open air, who, now that the agony was over, seemed on the point of fainting. They walked to the insane asylum, only a short distance away, and reported Weibold's condition to the authorities, who secured the madman.

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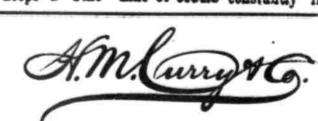
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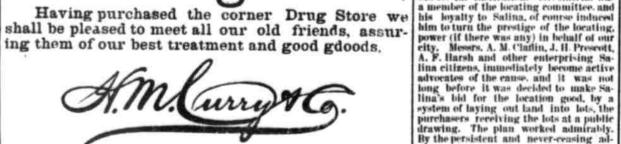
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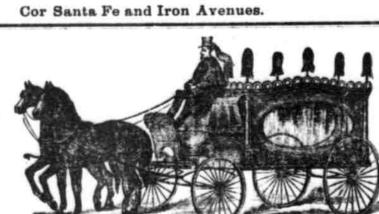
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